

DOE/EIA-0218(91-25)

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
June 15, 1991

EIA
Energy
Information
Administration



Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production (WCP)* provides weekly estimates of U.S. coal production by State. Supplementary data are usually published monthly in two supplements: the Coal Exports and Imports Supplement and the Domestic Market Supplement. The Coal Exports and Imports Supplement contains detailed monthly data on U.S. coal and coke exports and imports. The Domestic Market Supplement contains detailed monthly electric utility coal statistics, by Census Division and State, for generation, consumption, stocks, receipts, sulfur content, prices, and the origin and destination of coal shipments. This supplement also contains summary-level, monthly data for all coal-consuming sectors on a quarterly basis.

Preliminary coal production data are published quarterly, based on production data collected using Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988 and 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989.

Final coal production data are published annually, based on the EIA-7A coal production survey. Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988 and 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989.

This publication is prepared by the Coal Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1989*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

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Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended June 15, 1991, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 20 million short tons. This was slightly higher than in the previous week, but about the same

as in the comparable week in 1990. Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 12 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 7 million short tons.

Figure 1. Coal Production

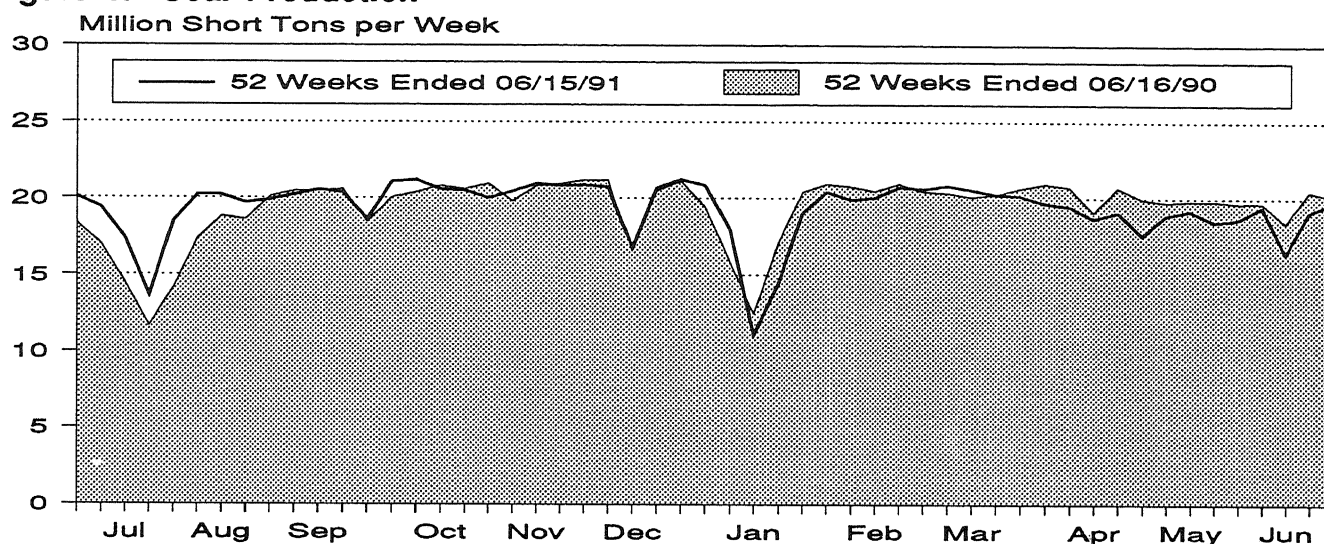


Table 1. Coal Production

	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
Production and Carloadings	06/15/91	06/08/91	06/16/90	06/15/91	06/16/90	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite . . .	19,686	19,097	20,022	1,003,261	1,003,399	*
Pennsylvania Anthracite	64	52	59	2,795	3,105	-10.0
U.S. Total	19,750	19,149	20,080	1,006,056	1,006,504	*
Railroad Cars Loaded	130,241	126,184	132,345	6,527,709	6,511,084	

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

* The absolute value of the number is less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Coal Production by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	06/15/91	06/08/91	06/16/90
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	12,236	11,700	12,817
Alabama	544	538	642
Illinois	1,207	1,217	1,197
Indiana	811	714	629
Kentucky	3,181	3,134	3,528
Kentucky, Eastern	2,433	2,362	2,591
Kentucky, Western	748	773	937
Maryland	69	66	71
Ohio	709	658	662
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,489	1,256	1,411
Tennessee	115	115	141
Virginia	910	909	993
West Virginia	3,203	3,093	3,544
West of the Mississippi	7,450	7,397	7,205
Alaska	25	24	24
Arizona	209	203	156
Arkansas	1	1	*
Colorado	376	433	360
Iowa	7	7	7
Kansas	16	16	15
Louisiana	46	48	60
Missouri	48	46	50
Montana	667	643	691
New Mexico	441	509	459
North Dakota	513	494	534
Oklahoma	35	32	38
Texas	1,108	1,074	1,065
Utah	431	492	426
Washington	93	91	99
Wyoming	3,434	3,283	3,220
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total ..	19,686	19,097	20,022
Pennsylvania Anthracite	64	52	59
U.S. Total	19,750	19,149	20,080

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

*Less than 0.5 thousand short tons.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Weekly coal production estimates are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its member railroads and other cooperating railroads. EIA calculates the average tonnage per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. These average tonnages per carload are then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly coal production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production for the same quarter of the previous year in order to reflect seasonal variation. The ratio of rail tonnage to total production is occasionally adjusted to take into consideration current rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, it is split into two subtotals - a portion for States with little or no rail coal shipments, and a portion for the remaining States, in which a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production estimate for each "nonrail State" is estimated by multiplying the U.S. weekly coal production estimate by the ratio of projected production for that State to total U.S. projected production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is given in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). The EIA contacts the producers in California and Louisiana to obtain their production estimates.

Production estimates for the "rail States" are based on the weekly railroad tonnage data for railroads shipping coal from those States, data supplied by these railroads on the percentages of their coal shipments originating from these States, and estimates made by the EIA concerning the amount of State production tonnage that is shipped on these railroads. These figures are used to compute weekly coal production estimates for these "rail States." These independent estimates are then proportionately adjusted to insure that the total production estimate for these "rail States" equals the U.S. total weekly coal production estimate minus the production estimated for all of the "nonrail States." Separate

production estimates are made for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky, and northern and southern West Virginia.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data, become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988 and 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to

conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988 and 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989.

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